CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

VOLUME XII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1859. NUMBER 195.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 16, 1859.

Chicago Produce and Provision Market.

The receipts of Breadstuffs during the past week were, notwithstanding the bad condition of the roads throughout the State, nearly as large as those of the preceding week. The total receipts of Breadstuffs from the 1st of January to the 12th inst., compare with those of the corresponding period in 1858 as follows:

	1859.	1858.
Flour, bbls	34,191	33,527
Wheat, bu	195,776	420,067
Corn, bu	267,566	20,142
Oats, bu	39,650	61,230
Rye, bu	4,264	1,400
Barley, bu	20,264	37,440

The Flour market has been more active, and prices at the close are firmer. The demand has been chiefly from Canada. Since our last week's review Wheat has has advanced 1@3c on No. 1 Red; 6@7c on No. 2 Red; 6@7c on Standard Spring; and 7@8c on No. 2 Spring. Shipments of Wheat have been made by rail during the past week to Canada West. Corn has declined 2@3c. Oats in better demand, and advanced 3 @4c. Prime Barley has also been in better request, with an advance.

The receipts of Hogs, Live and Dressed, during the past week were 5,603, against 3,209 the previous week. The following table shows the receipts, shipments and surplus of the season:

Receipts of Live and Dressed Hogs from Nov. 1 to Feb. 5	37,402
Received last week	5,603
Total for the season	243,069
Shipped up to Feb. 5	6,623
Last week	1,076—37,623
Total surplus	205,446

The Provision market during the week has been quite inactive. At the beginning of the week there was some enquiry for Mess Pork for Canada, and sales were effected at $15, with a contract for 1,000 bbls for April delivery to a Louisville house, at $16.25. Since then sales have been made at $17.75. Lard quiet but firm. Cut Meats dull and lower.

The following table shows the closing prices of the principal staples of the market, compared with the prices a year ago:

	Feb. 15, 1858.	Feb. 15, 1859.
Flour, Spring Extra	$5.00@5.50	$4.75@5.00
" Superfine	5.75@6.00	5.50 @5.75
Wheat, No. 1 Spring	1.00@1.01	1.00@1.01
" Rejected Spring	0.96 @0.97	0.93 @0.—
Corn, 35 lbs	0.40 @0.41	0.37 @0.38
Oats, 32 lbs	0.27 @0.28	0.30 @0.32
Rye	0.60 @0.62	0.60 @0.62
Barley, No. 1	0.70 @0.75	0.80 @0.85
" No. 2	0.60 @0.65	0.70 @0.75
Timothy Seed	1.85 @1.90	1.87 @1.92
Mess Pork	14.50@15.00	16.50@16.75
Mess Pork	17.75 @18.00	14.50 @15.00
Lard	0.11½@0.11¾	0.09 @0.10
Tallow	0.09 @0.09½	0.10 @0.10½
Hides, Green Salted	0.06½@0.07½	0.05 @—
" Dry Flint	0.16 @0.17	0.08½@0.09½
Ingred Hogs	6.00 @7.75	3.40 @3.50
Shoulders	0.04½@0.—	0.— @—

Give us the "Good Old 'times" of Dyer as Company!

The *Times* has issued a pronunciamento to its partisan friends bidding them to be of good cheer and to make one more rally to get into the Treasury of the city. It assures its followers that there are two classes of Republicans hankering for an opportunity to help restore the Dyer dynasty to power, viz: the merchants and the laborers. The merchants are yearning for a restoration of the Dyerites for the purpose of reducing city expenses and taxation, and the laborers are longing for Democratic rule so that the wages for city labor may be increased by levying higher taxes! These are the two strings the *Times* intends to fiddle on. Taxes are to be reduced and laborers wages increased at one jump. The property holders are to be relieved by evanescing municipal expenditures! Such is the outset of the *Times'* logic for the campaign.

But to avoid the suspicion that we misrepresent its real objects we quote its own words, placing in parallel columns the motives held out to each class of voters.

VOTES FOR REDUCING TAXES.	VOTES FOR INCREASING TAXES.
There is a class of citizens—a numerical one, too—in this city, who are deeply interested in the economical and other business questions of the day, and who have, and have a deep interest in Chicago, and a just pride of character in the growth and marvel ous rise. We allude to the industrious property holders, who care much whether the city or her officers be honest or dishonest, economical or extravagant, as that they are directly affected, in their pockets, by the acts of such men. The votes of this class are of great consequence, and it is right that they should be fairly represented.	There is a class—a numerical one—much larger one than that which votes for Dyer—naturally and by education are from the ranks and laces of the laborers, a element on the other side, pride of character in the growth and marvel ous rise. We allude to the industrious property holders, who care much whether the city or her officers be honest or dishonest, economical or extravagant, as that they are directly affected, in their pockets, by the acts of such men. The votes of this class are of great consequence, and it is right that they should be fairly represented.

CLOSING APPEAL TO BE SLEPT UPON BY S. & CO.

We need a return of the good old times the city was once once blessed with; but there is no way of such return save by electing the Democratic ticket at the approaching election. *This will be done.* We therefore urge the existing necessities of the city, upon all the people, at the same time that we call on all good and faithful Democrats to do their duty at the polls.

A return to the "good old times" when Dyer & Cochrane ruled the city with the domination of a taxeating mob—when that procession of Hibernians, blacklegs and prostitutes, with Dyer and Sheahan at their head, marched through Lake street and thence into the Court House Square, where they took possession of the municipal government—when Prendergast, O'Malley, Ford, La Rue and Granger were the Representative Men of the party! O, yes; give us back the good old times when the Republicans paid the taxes and the Hibernians swallowed them, when riot and murder "blessed" election day, and when citizens deposited their ballots at the peril of life or limb, O, carry us back; O, carry us back! Those are the same characters, to be remembered, who have been struggling all winter at Springfield to get themselves *legislated* into the Treasury.

Brennan Reprieved.

Dr. Dusenbury, a citizen of Geneva, Kane Co., passed through the city yesterday on his return home from Springfield, bearing with him a reprieve for John G. Brennan, now under sentence of death in Kane County, for the murder of a farmer in Kendall Co., some eleven months since. According to the sentence, he was to be executed on the 18 h February, Friday of the present week, but is respited until the 31st of March, on the ground that he is generally believed to be insane. He was considered by many to be subject to fits of insanity while confined in this city, and also in Geneva, where the case was taken by change of venue. By order of the Governor, the Judge is to try him to test his insanity, and if proven to be insane he will be undoubtedly sent to the Insane Asylum for safe keeping.

"Satisfactory Diligence."

The President communicated to Congress yesterday the intelligence that "satisfactory diligence and activity had been used by all persons engaged in the public service in Georgia, to find the negroes brought from Africa by the slaver Yacht Wanderer," etc., etc.

The whole number of negroes brought by the Yacht Wanderer has been variously stated at from 300 to 450, and of these the federal officials succeeded in "finding" two, one of whom shortly afterwards escaped. This is what Mr. Buchanan styles "satisfactory diligence and activity." It is proper to infer that the other "slight escape" of all, by the President's eulogy of his officials would have been proportionately higher.

The European Excitement.

By the arrival of the Arabia at Halifax, it appears that war preparations are going on with the utmost energy in France and England, in anticipation of hostilities in Italy. The latest intelligence from the continent is brought by the *Independence Belge*, which says that the English government were laboring assiduously in Paris, Vienna and Turin to effect a compromise on the basis of the independence of Lombardy—the seat of the difficulties. Also, that the French government had given a favorable attention to the proposition.

A New Leak in the State Treasury.

Our Springfield correspondent gives in another column an inkling of a new fraud on the State Treasury. We make this reference to it for the purpose of correcting a typographical error in the amount of the swindle. It should read $10,000 instead of $70,000.

A Missing Man Something Wrong.

Editors Press and Tribune:

VICTORIA, Feb. 10, 1859.

On the 1st instant a man aid ed at Mr. Olmsted's about six miles east of this village, and inquired for a man by the name of Sears, who lived about one and a half miles from Olmsted's. Mr. O. showed him the way, and the last time he saw him was when he was within half a mile of Sears's, about four o'clock P. M. The next morning the stranger's horse with saddle and bridle on was near his house. Mr. O. took the horse and went to Sears's house and inquired for the stranger. He was told that the stranger had not been there, which caused suspicion that foul play had been used, and search was made, but no traces of the strangers whereabouts has been ascertained. The conclusion is that the man had ridden the horse, and fearing pursuit fled, or that he had been murdered. The horse is fifteen hands high, eight or ten years old, of a brown color, white hind feet, with a common saddle without a horn, and a blind bridle with the blinds lately cut off. The horse is yet in Olmsted's possession.

Yours respectfully, S. J. WILLIS.

The Nicolson Pavement.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Some weeks ago I wrote an article advocating the "Nicolson pavement" as the only thing as yet introduced here, likely to answer the ends required. Further observation and investigation only confirm me in my views, and I reiterate most earnestly my previously expressed opinions.

I observe in your issue of Monday, an article signed "CHICAGO," and I propose to notice some of the statements made by this writer. He quotes from the Official Report of Alfred T. Turner, Superintendent of Streets of the City of Boston, to the City Council of that City, on the 13th January, 1857." I will quote from the report of the same gentleman made to the same Council on the 8th January, 1859.

"The Nicolson pavement, I should think, might be adapted to the Southern and Western cities, on account of the above mentioned advantages, and because wood is cheaper in those localities, and suitable stone very difficult to procure."

He says," will the property holders of Chicago learn the true worth of this patent wooden pavement, as their town, &c?" I hope the *will* learn its *true* worth, as with such knowledge the condemnation of "cobbles," as laid in our city, is sure to result; and I am very confident that the cost of this knowledge will be less to property holders, than the expense of the "cobble" experience has already proved.

The cost of this "Boston" cobble pavement, which is quoted as being cheaper, &c., than all others, as compared with the "Nicolson," is to be found in the following statement.

I quote now from this same report of Mr. Turner. The cost of this style of pavement (the Kidney cobble stone) varies from $1.50 to $1.75 per square yard."

The "Nicolson" is offered to be put down here for $1 60 per square yard.

It must be borne in mind that this people pavement can be laid in the city of Boston at as low a price as in any other city, probably lower; and that these figures are the *actual cost* of doing the work, including material, with no expense of contractors' profits, assessments, etc; for Boston does this work with her own workmen.

Adding these expenses of contractors' profits, assessments, the higher rate of labor here, and the freight upon the proper quality of boulders to be used, and your public has good reason to prove a pretty expensive one, I think, costing more than $2.50 per square yard.

One word as to the reference made to this "Nicolson" pavement, as being in the hands of one man, and not open to competition. It is a fortunate thing for property-holders that this is so, and that it is in the hands of an honorable man; and no person knowing the gentleman who holds the right to this "Nicolson" pavement in this city, daily passing by the position, for they may rest assured that the work will be done thoroughly and well, which would be a matter of great question, were the thing open to all bidders.

It has been urged against this "Nicolson pavement," "that the contractor was likely to make too much money!" Oh, well! Why! there was a contract circulated here upon Clark street, binding the signers to pay at the rate of $5.50 per lineal foot, for cobble stones, and not a word of invitation given for competition, and when the matter was brought before the Committee, a responsible gentleman offered to do the same work for $3 50 per lineal foot, stating positively in advance in the total, for the distance proposed to be paved, of $20,000. Why did not these gentlemen, who are so careful for the interests of "property holders," enter their protest against that contract, instead of urging it upon the people? The matter is simple enough, and property holders will doubtless draw the correct inference from the facts.

The question of the Mud Fight as well have been omitted, for it will hardly decide any one. The wooden pavements referred to by the writer of this article, bear no more resemblance to "Nicolson" than the "Kidney Cobble" pavement of Mr. Turner of Boston, bears to the miserable "Boulder" pavement of Chicago. The writer of that article has never seen a piece of "Nicolson" pavement in his life. Evidently he *knew* nothing about it.

I wish to state further that Mr. Greeley knew nothing of my writing the piece which you were so kind as to publish before, but that I was prompted to the writing of it, simply from my interest in seeing the best and most improving pavement laid in our city.

Once more, I ask property holders to investigate thoroughly this matter before deciding.

A PROPERTY HOLDER AND TAX PAYER.
ON CLARK STREET.

THE CITY.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Washingtonian Union will meet at the Templars' Hall, in Larmon's Block, this evening, at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK and Arthur's Home Magazine for March were received yesterday at the News Depot of McNally & Co., opposite the Post Office.

NEW MUSIC.—"Dream of Home, Nocturne," composed for the piano forte by Antonio De Angeurra, of this city, and dedicated to Miss Julia Isabella Judson, has been laid upon our table by the author. It is published by Messrs. Russell & Richardson, No. 291 Washington street, Boston.

ARRESTED FOR LARCENY.—Charles Von Soden was yesterday arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Milliken for the larceny of a pair of gold spectacles, valued at $8, from Augustus Meir. The examination was not concluded yesterday.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.—The most complete arrangements are being made to secure the entire success of the grand civic, military and masonic observances of the approaching 22d of February, the anniversary of the birthday of the Father of his Country.

EXPRESS TRAINS.—Where Lee for some time past under frequent obligations to our couriers and friend friends of the United States Express Company for the valuable and sterling advantages we, and through our readers, have realized from the celerity, security and infallibility of their agents here and at Springfield, always reliable, always on hand when looked for. We give them hearty thanks.

THE ITALIAN OPERA IN CHICAGO.—The grand and brilliant though brief opera season promised our music lovers next week in the presence of Strakosch Opera Troupe and their appearance at McVicker's Theatre, is causing deservedly a marked and decided sensation. It will be decidedly the feature of the evening entertainments of the winter.

THE TROUPE are to give a grand *matinee* on Tuesday next, at McVicker's Theatre, in behalf of the Mount Vernon fund.

THE "OLD FOLKS" AT METROPOLITAN HALL—THEIR MATINEE TO-DAY.—The pressure upon our columns the past day or two, has forbidden us the space due to adequate notice of the merits of the "Old Folks" concerts at Metropolitan Hall, where they have been drawing crowded houses since their season opened in this city. They are excellent, attractive to eye and ear, and highly artistic, giving our music lovers a treat rarely offered. Remember their matinee this afternoon at the Hall, as advertised elsewhere in our columns.

A PITIFUL THING.—A foreign gentleman, rejoicing in a name that sounds like a cough and three sneezes, was arrested yesterday for having entered the area yard of a poor Irish washwoman in the South Division, and stealing therefrom, or Master Arthurian, the whole exhibit of the poor woman's industry in the shape of a large washing, comprising shirts, sheets and other family linen belonging to her patrons. The man with the variety of choking sounds in his name was duly committed yesterday to answer to an examination this morning.

THE STUDENTS' UNION FESTIVAL ON THE 22D.—It is well known to many of our readers that the alumni of Bell's Commercial College, and of Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, very numerously scattered through the business communities of the Northwest have had in preparation as now in anticipation, a Grand Reunion and Festival, to come off at the ample and spacious halls, saloons and parlors of Bryant, Bell & Stratton's Commercial College to-morrow evening, Thursday, 17th inst.

We learn that in addition to the decorations of the splendid suite of College Rooms, arrangements are made for presenting beautiful and curious scenes, consisting of dissolving views of celebrated places and buildings by means of the Drummond Light, comprising a novel scientific entertainment. Also, that several of the prominent members of the Musical Union of this city, constituting a select choir or ladies and gentlemen, have generously engaged to add a beautiful feature to the entertainment, by singing some of their charming glees, choruses, duets, and other pieces of popular music.

The entertainment will be got up in the most elegant taste, affording enjoyment for all their guests, and promises to be one of the most excellent and charming, in all respects, of any of the season. The Grand Western Band, led by the renowned Dean will be in attendance.

We are requested to state that invited guests can procure their tickets of the Committee of Arrangements at the College rooms in Larmon Block.

ADDENDA TO THE JACOBI MURDER CASE—A MAN AND HIS WIFE ARRESTED FOR LARCENY OF $1,100.—Our readers will readily recall the still fresh circumstances of the Jacobi case, where a German newly arrived in this country, while on his way West, murders, near Pittsburg, his wife, that he may be left free in the society of a young German girl, his mistress who accompanied him. Jacobi, the girl, and his two children came thence to this city, where they remained at a low hotel on South Clark street, until a search being made for him, he fled into the interior of this State, where he was a few months subsequent arrested by the vigilence and skill of some of our Chicago detectives.

The girl, Ann Maria Sattler, remained here with the children, in the accommodations originally secured by Jacobi. During the excitement caused by his narrow escape from arrest here, and the sharp pursuit instituted, she herself being kept under rigid surveillance in order, if possible, to gain some clue of his whereabouts. Ann Maria became nervous and alarmed, and greatly in apprehension lest some serious consequence from his crime should fall upon herself.

Jacobi, it seems, was journeying in funds, and brought with him, in coming to this city, a linen stocking well lined with about eleven hundred dollars in gold coin, besides a pocket book containing seven hundred dollars in gold.

These receptacles with their contents Jacobi and his mistress put between the mattrasses of their bed. On the day of his flight, she found on returning to their room, her purpose, by the way, being expressly to see if he had left her the money, that some one had thrown open the bed and taken the lesser package of $700, the other having slipped down into the bedding undiscovered. The matter was brought to the knowledge of the officers, and suspicion fastened at once upon the inmates of the house. A rigid search of the premises, assisted by the locating pleasure of the dead, same, the centre and theme of investigation and comment. Visitors armed with cameras, have taken the poor fellow in all varieties of "types" and shadows. Cameras and chimeras have also been busy without the precincts of the jail in multiplying *impressions* of the prisoner, all attesting the heart-rending pleasure of the dead, which cannot but offer the most grateful consolation to those who would mourn in mien solitude for the dear friends who, unless there quickly repose. As a place of picturesque interest and beauty, in many cities the cemetery takes precedence with travelers and strangers, and they are the places of pleasant resort to cultivated and appreciative residents.

Such is not, and never can be, made the present Cemetery of Chicago. It is now entirely surrounded by the embodiments of the city disease and the city cannot or will not expend the means necessary to make it a creditable place of interment. The citizens, resident and holding property in the vicinity, are properly anxious for its removal, or at least the cessation of burial within the city limits. From the mass of evidence collected by your committee there are the most urgent heads of the city imperatively demands that hereafter no more lots should be sold for burial purposes, and as early a day as possible all further interments within the city limits should cease. The land occupied by the present cemetery will soon be, it is known, needed for other purposes and a demand has already risen to use the portion not yet sold for purposes of acquiters for a Public Park.

All the evidence collected by your committee is unanimous in proof of the urgency of removal of cemeteries beyond the probable limits of extension of the city. Chicago is a movement in this direction cannot commence too soon. Indeed, your committee deeply regret that the subject should have been left at rest this long. If it is contemplated even to remove the remains of those now buried in the city cemetery, every additional burial increases the ultimate difficulty in attaining the desired result.

In the performance of these duties your committee have been for and received a great mass of pamphlets and communications from the most of the world, in one of the results of their examinations of these they are forced to the conclusion that all experience shows that for the proper maintenance and perpetual preservation of cemetery grounds, the care, responsibility and expense should be assumed by private individuals or corporations and not by city governments.

City officers and appointees cannot be expected to take the pride and interest felt by individuals in the production of flesh which ought always to be a standard of all that is beautiful and excellent in horticulture ornamental art. A resting place for the dead which is to be preserved in all its sanctity and without impairment of its beauty for successive ages should never be placed in a position subject to the changes of designs and management which attend the annual change of city officers—or to the whims and caprices of political parties.

It is further, a frequent occurrence for individuals owning cemetery lots to leave legacies and bequests for the perpetual preservation and adornment of their last resting place on earth, or that of their friends. The performance of such trusts cannot with propriety, if at all, be performed by city governments while they are readily accepted and performed by private corporations. In view of these considerations your committee are happy to learn that a charter for a Cemetery Association has just been obtained by the Legislature of Illinois by several respectable and responsible gentlemen, and your committee respectfully not will, without delay, prepare a cemetery for the citizens of Chicago which, in point of situation, selection of grounds, laying out and ornamenting, will be everything that the most fastidious could desire, and which will give to Chicago a place of repose and beauty for the sacred dead worthy with the most picturesque and beautiful cemeteries of eastern cities.

The situation selected by these gentlemen is for accessibility, character of soil, elevation, capability of improvement and ornamentation, everything that could be desired. It is but four and a half miles north, somewhat west, of the city limits. This direction your committee are satisfied is the most desirable to be selected in reference to the health of the city. A north or northwest wind alone could convey to the city any effluvia which might arise from a Cemetery in that situation, and it is well known that those winds only prevail during freezing weather when all decomposition is arrested and no effluvia can arise to contaminate the atmosphere. It is equally well known that the prevailing winds during the summer months, when there is the most sickness, are from the south and southwest, which forbids the location of a cemetery in that direction.

It is accessible by the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, by the Ridge Road going North from the city, by the Lake View Plank Road, and by the Lake Shore Road, and is in good order, and the Ridge Road is heavy. Meantree are already on foot to secure a direct road which shall be at all times in as good condition as could be desired.

Your Committee have, in the performance of their duty examined various localities in the vicinity of the city, and can find none equalling in all desirable points the one selected by the Rose Hill Cemetery Company above referred to. Your Committee are also equally clear in the view on the health of the city will permit. It is also the nearest spot sufficiently elevated to permit the construction of vaults and the digging of graves of full depth at all seasons of the year. The character of the soil is such as to give perfect drainage and allow no standing water within twelve to sixteen feet of the surface. It is a sandy soil with a substratum of gravel from twelve to eighteen feet deep, and a sufficient amount of land can be had in one body to furnish all burial lots needed by the city for many years.

Your Committee here had a conference with the officers of the Rose Hill Cemetery Company, by which they have become satisfied that arrangements can be made between the city and that company, by which the city will be relieved of all the expense and trouble attending the purchase, surveying, plotting, protecting and taking care of new cemetery grounds, and that the company will agree to arrangements by which respectable burial can be secured to all classes, the poor as well as the rich, on terms within scope of their means. They are also satisfied that an arrangement can be made with the said cemetery company by which a sufficient amount of and for a Potter's Field can be obtained if deemed desirable. By examination of the charter of the said Company, they have ascertained that full police powers are given to the Company, effectually to prevent all trespass and injury to graves, monuments and shrubberry, and to prevent violation of which remains deposited within their inclosure. It contains, also, all other provisions necessary to enable the Company to carry out the objects of its incorporation, which is to afford to the citizens of Chicago, of all classes, a burial place which will be creditable to the city, and all that could be desired. The Committee have also ascertained that the Company will proceed immediately to have the Cemetery laid out and platted in the highest style of art, securing for that purpose the best talent the country affords, and that they will proceed properly to enclose the grounds, to build a handsome chapel for burial service, and provide proper vaults and all other needful requisites to prepare for interment at as early a day as possible.

In conclusion your Committee would respectfully represent that the property owned by the Rose Hill Cemetery Company in preparing a Cemetery suited to all the wants of all classes of the city, render it unnecessary and impolitic for the city itself to take any further action in reference to the purchase and survey of new Cemetery grounds.

Board of Education Report.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15, 1859.

Present—Messrs. Haven, Hoard, Foster, Ward, Brooks, Taft, Bass, Adams, Carpenter and Higginson.

Absent—Messrs. Porter, Hayes, Bannman, Mosely and Dore.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Ward moved that a committee be appointed to present a name to the Board for School No. 11.

Mr. Bass moved to amend and proceed to an informal ballot for a name.

Dr. Foster moved to lay the subject on the table. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Brooks, voted that the Committee on Buildings and Grounds be instructed to place appropriate tablets upon the several school buildings.

On motion of Mr. Taft teachers' certificates were granted to Susan A. Swift, Julia A. Nelson, Dora F. Thettlemings, L. D. Collins, Mary Brown, Sarah J. Hoyne and Emma J. Steele.

A communication from Samuel Hoard, presenting to the High School a powerful oxy-hydrogen microscope and a series of valuable paintings was read.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Taft:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be, and the same are hereby, tendered to Samuel Hoard, Esq., Hughie valuable donation to the Chicago High School, consisting of a very powerful microscope, and of instructive and entertaining paintings accompanying the same, as referred to.

On motion of Mr. Adams, voted that the Common Council be respectfully requested to order the construction of sidewalks on streets leading to the Ogden school.

On motion of Mr. Carpenter, voted that the Committee on Buildings and Grounds cause sidewalks to be constructed on streets adjoining the premises of the Ogden school.

Reports were presented from the various subcommittees respecting the condition of the schools.

On motion of Mr. Brooks, voted that the principals of the several grammar schools be requested to prepare schedules of their daily exercises, in tabular form, similar to that already received from the Foster school, and return the same to this Board.

The following sub-committees on the several schools were appointed by the Chair:

Dearborn School—Mr. Mosely.
Jones School—Mr. Dore.
Branch of Jones School—Mr. Higginson.
Seammon School—Mr. Hoard.
Branch of Seammon School—Mr. Bannman.
Kinzie School—Mr. Bass.
Franklin School—Mr. Porter.
Washington School—Mr. Carpenter.
Mosely School—Mr. Foster.
Brown School—Mr. Taft.
Foster School—Mr. Brooks.
Ogden School—Mr. Adams.
School No. 11—Mr. Ward.
School No. 12—Mr. Hayes.

On motion of Mr. Bass, the President of the Board, and the Superintendent, were appointed a committee to examine into the condition and leguiry as may be necessary to secure suitable rooms for the future accommodation of the Board.

W. H. WELLS, Sec'y.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Don't forget Keith & Son's mammoth clothing sale to-day. The goods are cheap and well assorted, and will be sold. Parties contemplating a journey to Pike's Peak should not neglect to attend. See advertisement.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—Grand Soiree at G. Mirasole's Private Dancing Academy, corner of Madison Clark streets. Is now open for the season. Circulars explaining time and terms, can be had at the Academy. Juvenile class under the instruction of Madame M. 116 3t*

TERMS FOR SEWING MACHINES.—Just opened at the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Agency Rooms, 166 Lake street, up stairs. Black and colored Spool Cotton, from No. 40 to 180. Also Silk and Linen Thread, Needles, wholesale and retail. [s 12-3t] H. ALEXANDER.

☞ Ladies and gentlemen having left off clothing to dispose of, may hear of a liberal cash purchaser by dropping a line addressed Box D, box 4119, Chicago Post Office. fe15 3t.

☞ Grover & Baker's new and unequalled $60 Family Sewing Machines, with hemmers, silk, cotton and linen threads.
H. ALEXANDER, Ag't, 166 Lake st.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Sanford' Liver Invigorator in another column.

☞ See advertisement of Bondor, Sewing Machines. 39 Lake street. ja4-1y-b506

☞ See advertisement of Quaker City $30 Sewing Machine. L. COXWELL & Co., oc26 1y 138 Lake street.

Announcements.

For District Commissioner, North Division.—The undersigned begs leave to inform the voters of the North Division that he is a candidate for the office of District Commissioner at the next Municipal Election. fe13 2w* JACOB WILLIAMS.

GOLD WATCHES,
WITH ANDREWS' VALENTINES.
DIAMOND PINS,
WITH ANDREWS' VALENTINES,
OPERA GLASSES,
WITH ANDREWS' VALENTINES
AND A SPLENDID PRIZE,
WITH EVERY VALENTINE
BOUGHT AT ANDREWS',
35 SOUTH CLARK STREET.
fe14 2t

Hope Fire Insurance Company,
OF NEW YORK CITY.

Cash Assets.....$175,000.

REPRESENTED BY AUTHORITY IN CHICAGO.
Reynolds, Woodworth & Co., Norwood & Co.,
Sexsmith, Mallory & Furman, Olark & Dater.

T. G. VAN BUREN, Agent,
South East cor. of South Water and Clark st.
se10 1y Over the STATES.

Pike's Peak.

DON'T START FOR THE "LAND OF GOLD" without acquiring yourself with a pair of Fike's Peak pocket scales. Be prepared to weigh your own gold. Cheap, convenient, and ready for use. For sale by BAGLEY BROTHERS,
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FOR SALE VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.—House and lot on Jefferson street, near Jackson. House new, contains ten rooms, with bath room, brick cellar &c., &c.

This property will be sold at a DECIDED BARGAIN and on easy terms. Also a splendid lot for a few years time at ten per cent interest.

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CITY GAS STOCK WANTED.—$5,000 of this stock wanted by
L. D. OLMSTED,
fe16 2t* Cor. Lake and Lasalle street.

WANTED.—$5,000 TO $10,000 ON Mortgage of Productive Real Estate in the city of Peoria, Illinois. The credit is now let on a term of five years, at a rental of 40,000 per annum. Apply to P. O. B., box 480, Peoria, Ill. note

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—EIGHTY Acres Good Prairie Farming Land, situated in Lake county, Ill., 40 miles from Chicago, and 2 miles from Railroad Depot. Said Land has been broke and one crop of wheat has been raised upon it. It will be sold cheap, exchanged for city property, or for any description of real estate. Said land can be made available. Address box 1127 Chicago P O ja16 1m*

THE GOLD FIELDS OF THE WHOLE Eastern Slope from Mexico to Australia, and the best way to Chicago, are on pp. 2 and 3 of the Weekly Mail of the Great West. Agents wanted to sell it. Circulars and terms to canvassers sent free. Specimen copies 10 cents. Address RUFUS BLANCHARD,
fe16 1w Publisher, Chicago.

FOR RENT.—THE RESIDENCE OF the undersigned, No. 112 Wolcott, corner of Ontario street, is vacant on the 1st of May next. Rent $300 per annum.
fe16 1m c260 EDWARD J. BROWN.

FOR SALE—A LOCK-SMITH SHOP IN the best and most convenient location in the city, with complete set of Tools. Inquire of "T. S." at 74 Lasalle street. fe15 1w*

Coal or Carbon Oil Lamps, &c., &c.

THE CITY MANUFACTURING COMpany of Waterbury, Conn., have taken the stock of Lamps &c., owned by the late firm of A. ALLEN & Co., No. 68 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., and offer GREAT BARGAINS IN THE TRADE.

Prices Reduced to Suit the Times.

The Stock consists of Coal or Carbon Oil and Fluid Lamps and Lanterns—a very extensive variety—Candelabra, Hand or Lights, Side, Stock Lights, Chimneys, Wicks, Shades, Globes, Burners, Tubes, Solder, Chromo Mirrors, Sherman's Pocket Levels, &c., at manufacturer's prices.

Also, Cheap for Cash

Three Oil Cans holding 80 Gals—New,
And a lot of Smaller Tin Cans, holding from ¼ gallon to 10 gallons.
fe16-1m c260 J. S. JOHNSON, Manager.

FRANCIS S. SMITH'S NEW STORY
WILL BE OUT IN THE
NEW YORK WEEKLY.
Ready and for sale by all News Dealers in the Country, and a entitled
AZABEL KAIN;
—OR THE—
FORTUNES OF A FOUNDLING.
A Tale of Life As It Is.

This new story, by the popular author of "Maude, the Child of Charity;" "Rose Douglass," "The Yeast Maker's Apprentice," "The Abandoned Wife," "The Yeast Maker," etc., etc., must create a demand for the New York Weekly in every intelligent section of the United States and British Provinces.

"AZABEL KAIN" is full of episodes and incidents which cannot fail to stir to their very fountains the sympathies of the human heart; while a vein of quiet humor is diffused by some of the characters who figure in the progress of the story, that will provoke a laugh from the most sedate reader in spite of himself. "AZABEL KAIN" is a great picture of life as it always has been and always will be, and the reader the storms and sunshine of human existence as portrayed—and felt—and participated in—by living, breathing human beings. The reader recognizes in truthfulness by the infallible test which only nature herself can furnish. The incidents and the Adventures of the characters who figure in the pages of "AZABEL KAIN" are thoroughly of the most exciting and absorbing character.

We have also in progress a new Revolutionary Story from the pen of
DR. J. H. ROBINSON,
Author of "Nick Whiffles," "Buck Bison," "Half-Witted Nat," "Pioneers of Kentucky," etc., etc., entitled
ONE-EYED SAUL,
—OR—
The Tory League.
A Tale of South Carolina.

Which will be commenced so as to be for sale by all News Dealers on or about the first of March.

TWO GREAT STORIES TOGETHER!

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BEST STORY PAPER
Now Published in any part of the World.

The aim of the publishers of the NEW YORK WEEKLY is to issue a weekly paper that will eventually find its way to every fireside in the land—but at all be a welcome and visitor every week to the workshop, in the workshop and office—at the fireside of the Farmer or in the counting room of the Merchant—a paper that parents can with safety place in the hands of their children without note or comment, feeling sure that its influence will be to stimulate their minds to the pursuit of knowledge of or lead to abhor vice and wrong. Such a paper we feel assured, will receive the support of an intelligent people, and the large circulation already reached by the New York Weekly proves that we are not mistaken in our estimate of public opinion. We feel assured that all we require to do to secure a place in every household in the country, is to let the people know of its existence, and make the acquainted with the nature and character of its very contents.

☞ THE NEW YORK WEEKLY is now sold by all respectable News Agents and Booksellers in the United States, and sent by mail to yearly every post-office in country.

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A. J. WILLIAMSON,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
No. 32 Beekman-St., N. Y.

NOW IS THE TIME TO COMMENCE TAKING THE
New York Weekly.

☞ For sale in Chicago, Ill., by NORRIS & HYDE 166 Dearborn street, Wholesale Agents, and by all other News Dealers. fe16 2t

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL INSURANCE Company of Buffalo, February 10th, 1859.
The Trustee; in conformity to the Charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company on the 3d of February, 1859:

Unearned Premiums, Feb. 3 '58	$19,494 32
Premiums rec'ived for the year	312,648 94
Total Premiums	$331,443 26
Amount received for Marine risks	$234,721 49
Amount received for Fire Ri ks	97,721 77
	313,443 26
Earned premiums for the year	$312,495 32

PAID AS FOLLOWS!

Marine losses, incl. ding all interest and commissions	$126,824 21
Fire Losses	56,711 67
Expenses	12,714 90—196,250 78
Deduct unpaid losses estimated	131,000 00
Total profits for the year	$185 995 32

ASSETS:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$197,261 37
Loans on bonds and Mortgages, United States, State of New York stocks and bonds	87,000 00
Bills receivable	30,456 71
Real estate, bought to secure property	34,484 72
Balance due from Agents	32,044 74
Salvages and rents, property	32,044 74
Total Assets	$434,585 69

The Trustee's have declared a Scrip Dividend of Forty per cent, (40), on the certificates of profits to be issued, can obtain their certificates on and after the 1st day of March next.

The True one-half are also declared a Cash Dividend of Seven (7) per cent. on the outstanding certificates, amounting to $24,000, and interest on the same from the 3d day of March next to the 1st day of April next, will be allowed on the 1st day of April next.

The Trustees have directed a Scrip Dividend of Forty per cent. (40), on the earned premiums of the Marine business for the year 1858, and interest on the same from the 1st day of March next to the 1st day of April next, will be allowed on the 1st day of April next.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
WILLIAM DORSHEIMER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Isaac Heard	Edward Haight,
Hiram Pratt,	Edward Haight,
H M Kinne,	Orr

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 15, 1860.

The New York Tribune Article.

We have not much to say in reply to the N. Y. *Tribune*'s rejoinder to an article in our issue of the 2d instant—which rejoinder will be found in another column. The *Tribune*'s generosity in giving us the last word is appreciated, and shall not be abused. As our Eastern ally has a word about "spirit and temper," we may remark that the absence in the article before us of the mingled jauntiness and dictation which marked its formentor terance, is noticeable and gratifying. We submit that the *Tribune*'s former expressions, particularly that referring to "Mr. Lincoln's "ably and clever *anti-Douglas* speeches"—which meant that Mr. Lincoln was a so-so kind of debater, and that his efforts were not so much imbued with Republican principle as with personal animosity—were not calculated to nourish admiration for the writer out this way.

The *Tribune* says we speak as if it were a solitary example of the "criminal folly" which we reprobate. Well, we believed it is. The folly referred to was that of continuing in the face of facts, to parade Douglas directly and indirectly as a popular Free Soiler—he meanwhile, proclaiming himself an ardent filibuster and Border Ruffian, and in his late printed speeches standing a step in advance of all our prominent pro-slavery men born in a free atmosphere. What other goes to such lengths in treading on the grand maxims of the Declaration of Independence? What other so unblushingly argues the lawful enslavement of "the negro, the Indian, and all the inferior races?" Not one. If there is any professedly Republican journal in the East of such prominence as to have a reputation beyond its own county, except the New York *Tribune*, which still presents Mr. Douglas in all sorts of ways as a promising case of political reformation, we do not know the name of that journal. The *Tribune*'s explanation of the way it came to couple Douglas with Seward, Fremont, and Chase in its President tial article, is to our minds very singular, besides being late in the day. How any person should fancy that an omission of Mr. Douglas' name covered a hidden devotion to his fortunes, when that was eulogized by the phrase "or any other man," we do not see unless the *Tribune* has led its readers latterly into strange ways of thinking. But we gladly accept the explanation.

A few remarks of a personal character are due to Mr. Wm. H. Herndon, of Springfield. The letter to which we made a reference in our previous article, was handed around quite extensively as we believe, and in perfect good faith as we know, by Mr. Herndon, early last summer. It was taken by Mr. Herndon and by ourselves, and we think by everybody who saw it, as evidence that the writer was *on our side*. As such we read it with peculiar satisfaction—a satisfaction which was joyfully responded to by all to whom we communicated its sentiments. It it did not correspond with other letters written by the same gentleman to the same gentleman, that was not our look out. We did not then suppose there were any reasons requiring it to be kept private. We do not now know that the obligations of privacy were any stronger than those which hedged our two letters to the New York *Tribune*. We listen to say, however, that Mr. Herndon knew nothing whatever of our previous article until he saw it in print. The letter is probably in his possession, though we know nothing further about it than that it was handed to us as testimony to show that the writer was with us, and not against us, in the then approaching battle.

The matter embraced in the concluding paragraph of the *Tribune*'s article, has been discussed in our columns too often to need repetition now. We will condense it, therefore, into this: First by and chiefly, Mr. Douglas was all the time avowedly hostile to Republican principles. Not only that, but he was eminently so as the Anti-Lecompton Democrats of New York, New Jersey and Indiana were not. His State Convention met two months before ours, and put up an ex- [illegible] his colleagues, nor at the East put up no platforms at all, or at least no *such* platforms. Moreover, Mr. Douglas' position and the power of his allies in Illinois would have made such a concession as the New York *Tribune* could have solicited, not a compromise but a surrender. It would have left us at their mercy; our organization would have been gone; and Illinois would have been guaranteed for the pro-slavery ticket in 1860, so surely as she is now guaranteed by her popular vote, for the Republican nominees for President and Vice President. "And here we rest and abide."

Our State Indebtedness.

The startling fraud which has been perpetrated upon the State, has prompted some investigation into the amount of scrip and other evidences of indebtedness, which have been at one time or another issued by the State. It appears that on the 1st of December, 1848, the total amount of interest scrip dated March 1st, 1841, was:

Its circulation was	$295,730 75
Interest scrip dated July 1st, 1841	28,120 00
Act 7 § 7 scrip	46,000 00
Act 7 § 8 scrip	16,418 25
Is issued by Gov. Ford	30,730 00
Total in circulation Dec. 1, 1848	$367,059 00

Of the above there was funded during Gov. Ford's term, dated July 1st, 1847:

Is loaned for the scrip of	$267 00
For land or choice scrip	7,000 00
	$7,267 00
	$359,792 00

Leaving a balance in circulation of only $33,792 00

Yet by examination it appears that from December 1st, 1846, to December 1st, 1856 there was taken in with the funds appropriated for the purchase of indebtedness the sum of $47,823.50; of different kinds of canal indebtedness, an excess of nearly $10,000, more than there was outstanding.

The examination has not yet been carried through Governor Matteson's administration, but from the tremendous fraud which has come to light, the fears are that other developments will be made, showing the State to have been defrauded to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars in the way of fraudulent scrip.

It is clear that the Legislature could not do a wiser thing than to institute a thorough examination into the whole subject of our public indebtedness, and for this purpose a commissioner should be forthwith appointed with full power in the premises.—*State Journal.*

New Apportionment of Kansas.

(From the Lawrence Republican, Feb. 4.)

The Apportionment bill has passed both Houses. We congratulate the Territory that justice has at last prevailed in the matter, and the Assembly that it has been the instrument of doing that justice. Enough, probably, not entirely perfect, still equal to the greater amount by without the taking of an actual census as a basis.

The law just passed, districts and apportions the Territory as follows:

COUNCIL.	
Counties.	Members.
1. Doniphan County	1
2. Atchison, Nemaha, Richardson, Harrison and Washington	1
3. Riley, Davis, Pottawatomie and Richardson	1
4. Shawnee, Douglas and Breckinridge	1
5. Jefferson, Calhoun, Weller, Franklin and Wakarusa	1
6. Leavenworth, Jones, Shannon and Wyandotte	1
7. Johnson, Lykins, Bourbon, Linn and Anderson	1
8. Coffey, Woodson, Allen, Godfrey and Hickory	1
9. Marion, Breckinridge, Dorn, Butler and Madison	1
10. Chase, Lyon, Greenwood, Morris and Wise	1
Total	10

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.	
Counties.	Members.
1. Doniphan County	2
2. Atchison County	2
3. Nemaha County	2
4. Richardson County	2
5. Harrison County	2
6. Washington County	2
7. Riley County	2
8. Davis County	2
9. Pottawatomie County	2
10. Shawnee County	2
11. Douglas County	2
12. Breckinridge County	2
13. Jefferson County	2
14. Calhoun County	2
15. Weller County	2
16. Franklin County	2
17. Wakarusa County	2
18. Leavenworth County	2
19. Jones County	2
20. Shannon County	2
21. Wyandotte County	2
22. Johnson County	2
23. Lykins County	2
24. Bourbon County	2
25. Linn County	2
26. Anderson County	2
27. Coffey County	2
28. Woodson County	2
29. Allen County	2
30. Godfrey County	2
31. Hickory County	2
32. Marion County	2
33. Breckinridge County	2
34. Dorn County	2
35. Butler County	2
36. Madison County	2
37. Chase County	2
38. Lyon County	2
39. Greenwood County	2
40. Morris County	2
41. Wise County	2
Total	82

OUR SPRINGFIELD CORRESPONDENCE.

The Democracy Surprised—They lay the Apportion bill on the table—Will it Appear?—Speech of Mr. Constable—Large grist of evils to bills—The Changes—Legislation—Personal and Mental state of Members, &c.

SPRINGFIELD, February 14, 1860.

The House bill appropriating $34,000 for the New Penitentiary at Joliet, and for discharging liabilities incurred at Alton, was under discussion in the Senate this morning. After the votes engaged began to wax warm, Mr. Judd surprised the friends of the measure by moving the General Appropriation bill as a substitute therefor. This was a bomb not expected in that camp; and it caused no little consternation in the ranks of the enemy. They have time and that they, in control of all the committees, could prevent or withhold the Appropriation bill as they pleased; that they could keep it back until the Apportionment bill was passed; and that if the Republicans, while the latter bill should be in the Governor's hands, should absent themselves without providing for the payment of officers, judges, etc., and leave the Legislature without a quorum to pass it over his veto, the blame of stopping the wheels of government could be cast upon them. This vain delusion was destroyed by Mr. Judd's motion. The Democracy found themselves suddenly and unexpectedly face to face with the music which they had prepared for Republicans to dance to. One who has seen a bear-dance, may imagine the awkward antics displayed by the majority in this emergency. It was a sight worth seeing. However, after some carorting, they gathered courage and, by a strict party vote, laid the substitute on the table. Thus the entire Democratic party of the Senate have put themselves on the record. Let the act, if the Legislature should adjourn without passing the General Appropriation bill, be remembered!

The Penitentiary bill as it came from the House was slightly amended, and now goes back to that branch of the legislative body for its concurrence. There is amendment will be amended by the incorporation therein of the Appropriation bill as offered to the Senate; and the Democracy must again defeat it or submit to the loss of one of their pet measures. We shall see what they will do!

This afternoon the Apportionment bill was the special order. For readers of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE know what an abomination it is; how it disfranchises county after county; how it puts majorities under the control of minorities in the Legislature by skillful geographical combinations of counties composing the different districts; how it defies Popular Sovereignty, the Constitution, and the plainest demands of fairness and right. They know, too, that it was adopted and adopted in Democratic caucus, and that every man upon whom the Democratic label is pasted was bound to support it. It need not be wondered at that was torn into rags, tatters and shreds by the facts, arguments, ridicule and honest indignation of the Republican Seniors who exposed its injustice and unconstitutionality, their expressed were of no avail. Its passage was predetermined; and though no one of its supporters on the floor could present a reason or an excuse for its provisions, the party marched up to a man and recorded their votes, under the operation of the previous question, in its favor. It was passed about 6 o'clock—ayes 25, nays 12.

In the House, to day, besides the passage of local bills of no importance character, nothing was done. The press of business is too great, and the danger of leaving it undone so imminent, that for days past the afternoon has been consumed in calling the list of names of members, awarding to each the privilege of calling up three bills on their third reading and asking for each a vote. I notice that the calls are confined to private acts affecting the interests of the member on the floor; and of these, full a half are acts of incorporation. But few general laws, or laws affecting all the people of the common wealth, are thought to be of sufficient importance to merit attention.

The Chicago Court bill is still in the hands of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary; and for some reason unexplained they decline to report it. Chicago and her interests are not very tenderly treated by the dominant party; but whether they are ready to punish litigants by a hindrance or denial of justice, on account of the distasteful political opinions of the locality in which they live, or whether some supposed political advantage is to accrue to the Democracy by delay, I am not informed; but certain it is that the responsibility of continuing the present state of things, if the bill fails, must be shouldered by the Democracy.

Adjournment at an early day may now be looked for. The honors of a seat in the Legislature have grown to be exceedingly frivolous to the majority of the members. They are now working for a dollar a day, and boarding themselves at fourteen dollars a week—a disproportion between wages and expenditure that will not long be endured. A few are sick physically, and [illegible] home-sick. Close rooms [illegible] work for their bodies; and disappointed hopes of greatness to be here achieved have had their proper mental effect. I presume there is not a man within the bar of either House, who is not ready to forswear legislative honors forever hereafter.

THE GREAT FRAUD ON THE STATE.

A New Proposition—Another Leak.

[Special Correspondence of the PRESS and TRIBUNE.]

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 14, 1860.

It is proposed by ex Gov. Matteson's attorneys to submit a bill to the Legislature for its consideration and action, the provisions of which are substantially as follows:

Security to be furnished within thirty days for the repayment, within five years, of the full amount of the bonds, coupons, interest, stock and gold obtained from the State by the funding, by Matteson, of $107,000 paid but unexecised "ninety-day canal checks." The bonds specified, now in the hands of the Auditor, as security for the issues of the State Bank of Illinois; all other securities, to remain where they are; other securities from time to time to be substituted therefor, and when such bonds are withdrawn, they are to be cancelled and destroyed by the Governor of the State.

These are the essential features of the bill. It is now in the hands of Messrs. SNOWISS, KOUNTZE and GUNNAM, the attorneys in behalf of the State, and, if approved by them, will be submitted to the Legislature without delay. What fate it will meet with there, I dare not guess. Objections will occur to any man of affairs may be urged against it; for it is by no means without delay. Probably the State officials and their legal advisers will adopt that method which seems to them the shortest, of getting the money back into the treasury; and if this is it, they will fall in with it at once. It is understood that Gov. Matteson's attorneys have decided upon this line of action under the legal conviction that he is liable for the amount of the loss, no matter how he may have possessed of the checks upon which the more valuable securities for coin were obtained; and they protest that their offer is in no way to be regarded as an evidence of the culpability of their client.

Mr. Browning has for some days been at work upon the books in the office of the Fund Commissioner, and by the evidences thus far dug out of their pages, it now seems certain that another leak, out of which $70,000 principal, and an equal or greater amount in interest, has escaped into somebody's pocket, has been discovered. Hein prosecuting his inquiries into the affairs of State with great industry and acumen; but as the books are not models of perspicuity in the accountant's art, he may not be able to make it certain that the amounts above mentioned have been by anybody feloniously obtained.

A bill has been prepared by a Republican member of the House, by which a commission for the purpose of inquiring into all matters appertaining to the State debt in all its forms, is instituted. The gentlemen named as Commissioners are THOMAS H. CAMPBELL, Esq., late Auditor of Public Accounts, O. H. BROWNING, attorney, Quincy, and Gen. W. F. THOMPSON, of Shelbyville—three capable and faithful men by whom the intricacies and involutions of our financial system would be unfolded, and so far as possible, all peculations exposed. It is to be hoped that the Legislature will not dare adjourn until this or some similar act is passed. The enormous frauds thus far exposed furnish no evidence that there are no others yet to be discovered; but the whole system of accounts in the Fund Commissioner's office is loose and unsatisfactory, and the amount of public debt is uncertain. The next month will be a rightful and the other should be definitely ascertained. What better opportunity than the present?

The Whig Movement in Virginia.

[Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.

The Whig movement in Virginia is considered formidable, on account of the Wise and Hunter division, and the character of the men taking part. They adopt as the future of the special service in the back of Common Prayer, for the Gun Powder Plot," "Martyrdom of Charles I," and "Restoration of Charles II." These days are not henceforth to be observed as holidays.

The *Valley Star* is authorized to offer a bet of $10,000, that the trip can be made from St. Louis to San Francisco, via Salt Lake, in less time than by any other route, the trip to come off next summer.

DARING FEAT AT NIAGARA.

Crossing on Stilts Above the Falls.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

NIAGARA FALLS, Feb. 13, 1860.

Feeling sure that the readers of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE will be interested in the recital, I write to give an account, however imperfectly, of one of the most reckless feats of daring ever attempted. One evening, about a week ago, while sitting in the saloon of the International Hotel, I became interested in an animated conversation which was in progress between two persons, of whom one seemed to be a Southerner and the other an Italian. The latter had registered his name as "Signor Gaspa Morelli," but I have since learned that he is really a Yankee boy; that he was born and raised near Stonington, Connecticut, and dubbed by his affectionate parents, Andrew Greenleaf. As he grew older he was afflicted with an intense desire to become a circus performer, and finally ran away from home to connect himself with some strolling company. He was for a while a member of Barnum's immense "Show," and his astonishing performances upon stilts will be remembered by thousands. He had before this time assumed the name he now bears, as well as to escape recognition as to avoid the fate of a "prophet in his own country." He is a handsome, fair looking man, of about twenty-five, has a fair complexion, wears a small, black mustache. At present he is staying here without an engagement. The conversation referred to was a discussion upon the possible feats which might be accomplished by a man upon stilts. Signor Morelli (as I will call him) asserted his ability to do many things, a belief in which received considerable faith. The Southerner, who is a well known sporting gentleman of New Orleans, evidently thought the Signor was lying pretty hard, and at his last announcement he laughed long and loud. Morrelli had in fact expressed his conviction that he could *cross Niagara River, walking upon stilts, between Goat's Island and the Falls.* "I'll bet you a thousand dollars on it!" said the gentleman from the Southernor. "I accept the challenge," answered Morelli, quietly. The astonishment of his hearers at this reply may be imagined. "When do you propose to attempt it?" enquired the challenger. "On Saturday morning, the 13th of February," tranquilly replied Gaspa. The assurance with which he spoke filled every one with surprise, which was not lessened when he produced the money for the deposit. The stakes were handed over to Mr. Augustus Train, of Buffalo, and the company separated with the result of the singular wager. The interval was spent by Morelli in constant exercise for the purpose of strengthening his limbs, somewhat relaxed by a season of rest. His friends expressed their fears against the apparently insane hazard, and even proposed to return to him the amount he would be required to forfeit, of which not a cent of winning, and would listen to no one. To avoid a crowd it was announced that the attempt would be made upon the following Monday, instead of to-day; so that at seven this morning, there were only about thirty persons by the river bank. Punctually at that hour Morelli appeared in fine spirits and condition. He had with him a pair of stilts about twelve feet long, made of wrought iron, flat, sharp-edged and polished, and terminating in a point nearly like a double-edged dagger. These were firmly lashed to his legs, and he walked towards the river bank with a determined smile. The moral was clear and cold, but he was stirred very lightly, in a dress not unlike that usually worn by professional gymnasts. At ten minutes past seven, he stepped into the water, which in another moment was boiling, surging, and rushing furiously to fro. The boldest of the lookers on held his breath in suspense as the daring man receded from the shore. He alone seemed unmoved, and passed on, slowly and carefully, avoiding the larger rocks which were made apparent by the eddying current. His steps at first were very short and carefully made, but they became bolder and longer. The stilts of course were so placed that the current struck only against their sharp edges, and produced but little effect. The danger from sunken rocks, and the conviction that a single false step would send him to death produced a feeling which was horrible to behold. Once or twice he seemed to lose his balance, and a sickening shudder ran through each one of the beholders. Recovering himself, he still kept on—still receded—until to our straining eyes he could scarcely be distinguished from the foaming waters.

The set tide of the river was attained at last, hours seemed to have fled, but it was barely seventeen minutes since he left the shore.

As he approached the deepest and most dangerous part of his route, the suspense became more fearfully intense. No word was spoken, except that one man offered another five dollars for a moment's use of his lorgnette, which offer passed unheeded. Just as Morelli reached the swiftest and most dangerous current, he appeared to totter—sink—be thrown up his arms! I closed my eyes. Opening them a moment after, I saw that he was still standing. A few moments more, and he had reached the Canada bank—he was safe, and fell exhausted into the arms of the men who were waiting to receive him. At this point (a P. H.) the bank was covered, and though still in bed, receives the congratulations of dozens of visitors who come pouring in. He did not attempt to recross, but went above the fall, and came out about 1000 feet above the Cataract House, where his enemy [illegible] to him, and said openly that it was fairly won. His generous opponent is able to afford him a check, and speaks in praise of Morelli more enthusiastically than any.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM COLLINS.

Remarks.—We shall not insist upon having implicit confidence placed in the above story. It will remind the reader perhaps of Edgar A. Poe's enticing romance of a descent into the Norway maelstrom. The person who sends it to us "vouches for the facts." Well; all baggage at the risk of the owner.

Congressional Debate on Retrenchment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1860.

SENATE.—Mr. Davis, of Miss, Chairman of the Military Committee, mentioned that extensive reductions in military disbursers are already proposed by his committee.

Mr. Trumbull considered the Army and Navy useless, and was in favor of reducing them fifty per cent.

Mr. Wilson supported Mr. Johnson's resolution, and said he would receive with the support of the Senate without amendment. Executive departments had taken the lead in extravagant expenditures. He did not agree with Mr. Trumbull that we need no Army or Navy, but was certain that great extravagance exists in their management, especially in dock yards.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., defended the Army and Navy, and maintained that they were necessary for self defence. Extravagance existed in some branches to withdraw their securities by returning their circulating notes and depositing specie for it, or substituting bonds. The system of the Independent Treasury was then discussed—several members holding that the bill was unconstitutional. It was finally laid on the table by yeas 28, nays 21.

Act to authorize the Board of Supervisors of Mclean county to issue bonds to pay off their subscription to the Board of Education of Illinois. Passed—ayes 59, noes 0.

Mr. Rogie, on leave, called up House bill amended in the Senate, to amend act to incorporate the Illinois River Railroad Company. Amendment concurred in. Passed—ayes 59, noes 0.

BILLS APPROVED.

A message was received from the Governor approving acts as follows:

Act to change the time of holding courts in 23d judicial circuit, &c.

Act to authorize the Supervisors of Stephenson county to borrow money.

Act to authorize the inhabitants of Maine, in Cook county, to build a town house.

Act to amend act to incorporate the Nauvoo and Warsaw R. Co.

Act to incorporate the town of Tonlon.

Act to amend charter of the city of Cairo.

Act to incorporate the Joliet Gas Light Company.

Act to amend chapter 38, R. S.

Act to fix the time of holding courts in Bureau county.

Act to incorporate the Elgin and State Line railroad company.

Act to amend act to incorporate the Piko Co. railroad.

Act to amend act to establish the 10th judicial circuit, &c.

Act to amend act to incorporate the Carroll Coal and Mining Co.

Act to authorize the common council of the city of Chicago to vacate streets and alleys.

Act to incorporate the American Express Company.

Dr. Cheever on the Foreign and Domestic slave Trade.

A correspondent of the Detroit *Tribune*, writing from New York says:

In the evening I was fortunate enough to reach the Church in the Puritan, in time to secure a good seat, and hear Dr. Cheever's first sermon "On the sin of the foreign and domestic trade in slaves." Dr. Cheever is a giant in his strength—a man speaking with power and authority, a bold man, a lover of the truth. He has all the calmness and wisdom of Luther, the bold, out spoken manliness and talent of Knox. Had he lived in the times of the reformation, none would have stood behind him in burning zeal and fearless advocacy of the right. His arguments were unanswerable, his logic perfect. And I pity the man, if any such there was, who left the church that evening unconvinced that the slave trade, foreign or domestic, could not be justified by the word of God, human law, the power of the President, schemes of unprincipled politicians or the black, damning, wicked and unjust decision of Judge Taney. Had Buchanan or Lacey heard that sermon, sleep forever would have fled their eyes. Sold be at the opening: "I know what it costs to preach against slavery. I know what it costs a minister of the church, to a rich pew holder, rising and walking out of it, in the middle of the sermon;" but, said he, with flashing eyes, "I am not afraid of the frowns of the rich, nor the favor of the great. When the time comes in which I cannot speak the word of God for fear of giving offence, I will then ask my ministry in the world to cease. I will never yield to rebuke to suit the popular taste, so as to fill the pews, draw a large revenue, and secure the favor

Medicines, &c.

A PERFECTLY TRIUMPHANT REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM **MALARIA;**

Particularly FEVER and AGUE.

Chills and Fever, and all diseases arising from the condition of the liver so universally produced by the malarious and foul air of the West—are so directly put right liver enlargement of the spleen, or Ague cake in the side, Bilious Intermittent, Remittent Fever, and, indeed, all diseases arising from a bilious state of the system, by Ayer's Ague Cure, that a single trial of its perfect and certain influence in their cure, is sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous. Not only are these diseases thus promptly cured, but all the affections which they induce, when the cause is removed, as the general debility, nervous prostration, and functional derangements that follow in their train, also disappear and entirely vanish under the use of this antidote. Containing no mercury, arsenic, or anything else that can prove injurious to the system, its effects are those of a debilitant and tonic, and, while it acts to restore the healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, whose functions are so generally impaired in the cases of diseases.

Quinine and other tonics serve only in many cases to break the chills, but do not remove the disease, of the liver and other organs implicated, on which the chill and Fever depend; hence the usefulness of the "Fever Extract of Bark," (particularly in regions where Fever-cake cannot be readily consulted), which contains all the qualities added to the healthiness of these maladies.

Hundreds of testimonials in regard to the efficacy of the medicine from persons of respectability, have been given to the proprietor—but he does not make use of them as he prefers to have the medicine introduced itself correctly by its merits.

Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon Georgia, are liable for the proportion of the Charter, under necessarily liable for to issues. The notes of this Bank are now in circulation, and will be redeemed in the same manner as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio.

M. A. YOCKER & CO.

Leather and Findings.

Hayden, Kay & Co.,

238.....RANDOLPH STREET.....238

CHICAGO.

MANUFACTURERS, Importers and Dealers in

Saddlery Hardware,

BENT STOCK,

COACH TRIMMINGS,

SPRINGS, AXLES, VARNISHES,

WEBBINGS, HORSE COLLARS, &c.

P. HAYDEN, New York.
P. WILSON, Cincinnati.
WILLIAM V. KAY, Chicago, Ill.

V. S. TURNER.....L. S. SIDWAY

TURNER & SIDWAY,

Manufacturers & Wholesale Dealers in

Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Gig Saddles.

BRIDLE FRONTS

Pad Roustars, Driving Reins, Horse Covers and Blankets, Whips, Fly Nets, &c., &c.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOMS

238.....RANDOLPH-ST.....238

Over Hayden, Kay & Co.'s Saddlery Hardware Store.

Copartnerships, &c.

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of Thomas George & Co., of Lockport, is dissolved by mutual consent. Thomas George is authorized to settle all the business of the late firm. THOMAS GEORGE.
Chicago, Feb. 19th 1859. CALEB F. GATES.

The subscriber will continue the business as carried on by the late firm, and will be happy to furnish old and new customers with almost everything in the way of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

at the Old Stand, 26 Lake street.

THOMAS GEORGE.

feb15-1m*

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of Reed, Lancaster & Burdick is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Lancaster & Burdick alone are authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

Chicago, Feb. 12, 1859. H. REED.
J. LANCASTER.
W. H. BURDICK.

Lancaster & Burdick will continue the Lumber business at 143 and 145 Lake street, south of Twelfth street, near the Railroad Bridge.

LANCASTER & BURDICK.

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of Whipple & Thomson is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All the business of the late firm will be settled up by Whipple who is alone authorized to act in liquidation.

DAVID G. WHIPPLE.
HARVEY M. THOMPSON.

February 1, 1859.

The Wholesale Grocery business will be continued by the undersigned at the old stand, 45 South Water street, where then the old and new friends of the firm will please favor us with their trade. JOHN M. WILLIAMS.

feb1 c2t6 10

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HUGH RITCHIE.
Chicago, Feb 2, 1859. THOS. PATTERSON.

☞ Hugh Ritchie begs to return thanks to his friends and customers for the support he has received during the last nine years, and respectfully asks to an extension of the same favor to the present co-partnership now extended to himself heretofore. feb1 c2m 9

DISSOLUTION OF CO PARTNERSHIP. The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the wholesale Grocery business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be paid for, and all debts due to the same will be collected by the undersigned. All persons indebted to said firm are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts without delay.

H. J. SMITH.
W. J. SMITH.

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, Horace J. Boyle, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be paid for, and all debts due to the same will be collected by Geo. S. Bogue, who is authorized to settle the same.

GEO. S. BOGUE.
H. J. BOYLE.

Chicago, January 29, 1859. jan30 1m c25

Wood & Coal.

SHEFFIELD COAL—THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BITUMINOUS COAL IN THE MARKET,

From from Sulphur and Slate, carefully screened before delivering, and warranted, our coal is selected from the finest of inclement weather, and is always delivered clean and in good condition.

$4.00 IN CARD; $4.50 DELIVERED,

to our part of the city. Also, always keep on hand Shell Creek Coal, for Stoves and Grates, which we will deliver at $5 per ton. Coal Yard of the Sheffield Mining and Transportation Co., foot of Clark street, near Taylor.

H. H. HOWARD,
Clark-st., near Taylor.

CHEAP COAL.—WE ARE SELLING AT our Yard,

CORNER OF TAYLOR AND CLARK STS.

Coal well screened, and every way equal to Erie or Briar Hill Coal

$4 00 Per Ton, or $4 50 Delivered,

Hotel-keepers, Manufacturers, and others can contract for here quality even on better terms than above. Our object is to sell coal, and we are determined to try by our Coal and Coal carriers, that this object will be secured by the low rates.

☞ We sell either by the ton or half ton.

☞ We also keep on hand Blacksmith's Coal, which we can warrant to be as good as the best coal in the market for either family uses or steam. Also—

300 tons Prepared Anthracite (Broad Top.)
300 tons Lump Shamokin.

ALFRED SMITH & CO.
North Pier, opposite foot of Central R. R.

☞ Orders may be left at
W. D. BERRY'S,
S. E. corner Clark & Randolph sts.
ALFRED SMITH,
Corner of Lake and Clark streets.

jan25 3m c79

COAL AND WOOD.

ISAAC COALE, AT THE OLD STAND Corner of Clark and Adams street, offers for sale Coal of all kinds, Sawed and Split, Hickory, Blossburg and other Pennsylvania Coals, Grate Hill, Sullivan's, and other Ohio Coals, Shelbyville, and other Illinois Coals. Orders promptly filled and Coal carefully delivered.

ISAAC COALE.

aug14-6m 424 Clark, corner Adams.

Dimming

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES

GROW & WARDEN

47.....Main street.....47

Offer their entire stock at following

WONDERFUL REDUCTION.

Free of per cent. discount from List Prices.

Available from Fixtures of every description, Chandeliers, Brass Fixtures, Swing Joints and Gas Pictures as One.

One store is the largest in the city, and in quality or we offer the lowest rates ever equalled in the West

oct3 3m&eif

R. H. McFARLANE,

GAS FITTING AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 45 SOUTH CLARK STREET.....45

CHICAGO

Has on hand an extensive assortment of

Gas Fixtures,

Consisting in part of Gilt, Bronze and Plain Chandeliers, Cornelius & Baker, Portables, Brackets, &c.

PRACTICAL PLUMBER

Will promptly attend to all orders in the line of his business.

HOTELS

WITH CHARGE AND CARE.

SITUATIONS, CHARGES AND CARE.

COUNTRY ORDERS

PROMPTLY AND FAITHFULLY ATTENDED TO

TO THE TRADE

THE TRADE SUPPLIED WITH TOOLS

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54 LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO

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☞ Manufactory, 211 Monroe street. ad

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Educational.

Bryant & Stratton's Chain of National Mercantile Colleges.

Located at Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit. Scholarship good for a Business Course in any of the Colleges. Bryant, Stratton & Mercantile Colleges' and "Bryant, Stratton & Commercial College," are the only Colleges authorized to use the name of Bryant, Stratton & Co. Principal and Resident Professors of Book-keeping, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Business Forms, &c. Circulars, Catalogues or Specimens of Penmanship sent free. Address, for Chicago College, BRYANT, STRATTON & CO., Chicago, Ill.

BOYD'S HIGH SCHOOL.—THE NEXT Term will commence on Monday, February 7th, 1859. A. J. SAWTELLE, Principal. Pupils received into twenty-five families in the neighborhood of the School-house, and boarded at $3 per week. Parents who are determined to have their children well taught, and who are willing to pay for the advantage, will be accommodated by the term. jan31

SALISBURY MANSION SCHOOL, LIM ROCK QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Misses. J. V. DENNEY, A. M., Principal.

For reference in Chicago:—Wm. B. Ogden, Esq.; Rev. Wm. Barnes, D. D.; Rev. Mahlon Day, Esq.; Rev. Lester Haven, Wm. B. Ogden, Esq., Supt. Pub. Schools; W. H. Brown, Esq.; John F. Clarke, Esq., J. Young Scammon, Esq. jan31 3m

Opticians

SIGHT AND HEARING.

DR. F. A. CADWELL,

OF TORONTO C. W.

Eminent and Skillful Operator on the

EYE AND EAR.

MATTESON HOUSE, Chicago, Ill. Is working miracles in the way of restoring

LOST SIGHT AND HEARING.

Upwards of One Hundred and Twenty-Five Patients have been relieved by Dr. C. within the last four weeks, many of whom have been blind for many hot and years, and who have long been sufferers, have had no relief.

Call and see how Dr. C.'s services are accredited. Not a day reported from patients from all vicinity, and climbing, as cured, his call.

Refund for an examination or opinion, and no charge if not a cure successful, as will be given by public references to cured. Dr. Cadwell's Pamphlet and Key on application as above.

jan26

CHICAGO CHARITABLE

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

Dispensary of the Infirmary

Open Every Morning from 11 1-2 to 12 1-2 o'clk

FOR GRATUITOUS TREATMENT

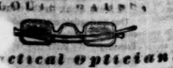
of Persons afflicted with Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

North Clark Street, Cor. Michigan.

W. L. Newhall, President. D. J. Wood, Vice President. H. Greene, Secretary and Treasurer. Geo. L. Dyer, M.D., Surgeon. Wm. B. Egan, P. Carpenter, M. D. Reed, M. D. Sherman, M. D. Consulting Physicians. Prof. D. Brainard, M. D. Prof. J. W. Freer, M. D.

Attendance by the Physicians—2 P. M. Holmes, M. D. W. H. Caldwell, M. D.

LOUIS [illegible]



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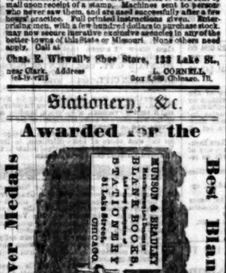

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where they are prepared to supply Agents and Families with Raymond's Sewing Machines on the most liberal terms. This is for the last three months pretty thoroughly represented the Newyork Machines on, we can say that out of the multitude of new patents they are so infinitely the prominent article that all others are as follows:

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They make little noise and will sew double as much as any machine.

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MAGSMAN'S DWARF.

By Dickens.

At one period of its reverses, the House fell into the occupation of a Showman. He was found registered as its occupier, on the parish books of the time when he rented the House, and there was therefore no need of any slew to his name. But he himself was no less easy to be found; for had he led a wandering life, and settled people had lost sight of him, and people who planned themselves on being respects be were shy of admitting that they had ever known anything of him. At last among the marsh lands near the river's level, that lie about Deptford and the neighboring market-gardens, a Grizzled Personage in velveteen, with a face so cut up by varieties of weather that he looked as if he had been tatoo'd, was found smoking a pipe at the door of a wooden house on a mound. The wooden house was laid up in ordinary for the winter near the mouth of a muddy creek; and every thing near it, the foggy river, the misty marshes, and the lowering murky-gurgling sky, smoked in company with the grizzled man. In the midst of this smoking party, the unlucky chimney of the wooden house on wheels was not forgotten. It took in its pipe with the rest in a companionable manner.

On being asked if it were he who had once rented the House to Let, Grizzled Velveteen looked surprised, and said Yes. Then his name was Magsman? That was it, Toby Magsman, which lawfully christened Robert, but called in the line from his infant, Toby. There was nothing agin Toby Magsman, he believed? It there was suspicion of such—mention it!

There was no suspicion of such, he might rest assured. But some inquiries were making about that House, and would be object to say why he left it?

Not at all; why should he? He left it along of a Dwarf!

Along of a Dwarf!

Mr. Magsman repeated, deliberately and emphatically, Along of a Dwarf.

Might it be compatible with Mr. Magsman's inclination and convenience to enter as a favor, into a few particulars?

Mr. Magsman entered into the following particulars:

It was a long time ago, to begin with—some Goblerin's and a deal more was done away with. Mr. Magsman was looking about for a good pitch, and he sees that house, and he says to himself, I'll have you if you're to be had. It money'll get you I'll have you.

The neighbors cut up rough, and made complaints; but Mr. Magsman don't know what they would have had. It was a lovely thing. First of all, there was the canvas repeatin the picter of the Giant, in cipers, ish trunks and a raft, who was himself half the length of the house, and was rud up with a line and pulley to a pole on the roof; so that his fist was covered with the parapet. Then there was the canvas representin the picter of the Albina lady, showing her white air in the Army and Navy in correct uniform. Then there was the canvas representin the picter of the Wild Indian a scalpin a member of some foreign nation. Then there was the canvas representin the picter of a child of a British Planter seized by two Boa Constrictors—not that we ever had no child nor no Constrictors neither. Similiarly there was the canvas representin the picter of the Wild Ass of the Prairies—not that we never had no Wild Asses, wouldn't have had 'em at a gift. Last, there was the canvas representin the picter of the Dwarf, and like him you to (consideriu), with George the Fourth in such a state of astonishment at him (as like Magsman) couldn't with his utmost politeness and stoutness. The front of the House was so covered with canvases that there wasn't a spark of daylight ever visible on that side of the house. Likewise a inscription, "fifteen feet long by two feet high ran over the front door and par or winders. The passage was an arbor of green bair and gardenstuff.

A barrel-organ played from morning to night. And as to respectability, if tarespeace ain't respectable, what is?

But the Dwarf is the principal article at present, and he was a rum un. He was a rum un. He was wrote up as Major Tpachoffat, of the imperial Bulgraderian Brigade. Nobody couldn't pronounce the name, and it never was intended any body should. The public always turned it in as regular rule, into Copski. And in the line Choos; partly on that account, and partly because his real name, if he ever had any real name (which was very dubious), was Shakspeare.

He was an un-common small man, he really was. Certainly not so small as he was made out to be, but where is your Dwarf as is? He was a most uncommon small man with a uncommon small Ed; and what he had inside that Ed nobody never knowed but himself, even supposin himself to have ever took stock of it, which it could have been a stiff job for even him to do.

The Dwarf on little man as never growed! Spirited but not proud. When he traveled with the Spotted Baby, thoug he knowed the Baby's spots to be put upon him artificial, he nursed that Baby like a mother. Yan never heered him give a ill-name to a Giant. He did allow himself to break out into strong language respecting the Fat Lady from Norfolk; but that was an affair of the "art;" and when a man's "art has been trifled with by a lady, and the preference given to an Indian, he ain't master of his actions.

He was always in love, of course; every human bein' is phenomenon by. And he was always in love with a large woman: I never knowed the Dwarf as could be got to love a small one. Which helps to keep 'em the curious fellers they are.

One sin'gler idea he had in that Ed of his, which must have meant something, or it wouldn't have been there. It was always his opinion that he

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Warlike Movements—Efforts towards Pacification.

HALIFAX, 15th.—The steamship America arrived last night, bringing Liverpool dates to January 29th.

The City of Manchester and the Alps, both from New York, had reached Liverpool.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The approaching meeting of Parliament is looked forward to with unusual interest, in hopes that such explanations will be made as will modify the existing suspense.

It is alleged that the English Government has completed a contract with three large iron companies for a supply of 60 pounders as fast as they can be cast. An important contract for gunpowder has also been concluded.

A large portion of the Red Sea Telegraph Cable has been shipped from Liverpool in the steamers Imperador and Imperatrix.

A number of forged bills of exchange to a large amount have been successfully put into circulation in London. They purport to be drawn by the Barbadoes branch of the Colonial Bank on the parent establishment in London, and are supposed to have been manufactured in New York, where, after having passed through good hands, they were remitted to London in some responsible firm.

The fluctuations in the Stock Exchange have been very slight. Very little business had been done, and the general tenor of the market was heavy. On the Irish funds there were steady, notwithstanding adverse reports from Paris, and the market closed firm.

FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* states that warlike preparations are going on so actively that the breaking out of hostilities would not seem a question of days or weeks.

The demand for cavalry is so very urgent that orders have been given to buy horses nine years old.

Letters from Toulon state that 62 war transports are to be ready by March 1st.

The supplemental surgeons in the military hospitals at Paris and Marseilles are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for active service.

In the artillery there are companies in which five-sixths of the men are exempt from duty because they are making cartridges.

A letter from Grenoble speaks of the continued arrival of troops and the formation of *corps d'armee* in the Alps.

Three men of war left London on the 26th for Gibraltar, supposed for the purpose of accompanying Prince Napoleon and his bride back to France.

Three ships of the line were under orders at Cherbourg to join the experimental squadron in the Mediterranean as quickly as possible.

The *Moniteur de la Colonisation* contains a decree of the Prince Napoleon, dated January 6th, by which all recruiting of immigrants in the eastern coast of Africa and Madagascar is prohibited.

The *Independance Belge* asserts that the English Cabinet is making efforts at Paris, as well as at Vienna and Turin, to effect the pacific arrangement of existing difficulties. It has been suggested to adopt the plan proposed by Austria to Switzerland in relation to Savoy, by which Lombardy would have obtained a separate and self governing administration on constitutional principles, and Piedmont a Parliament. It has given a favorable attention to the proposition.

The Vienna Cabinet, without committing itself to any definite course, is said to have been converted to the idea of a European Congress, though at first it was decidedly hostile to such a plan. London, and not Paris is this time to be the place where the plenipotentiaries are to meet.

According to the Paris correspondent of the *Times* and *Herald*, the prospect of warding off hostilities by convoking a Congress is considered negatory.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald*, writing on the night of the 27th, says the opinion now is almost universal in Paris that a crisis has arrived in the affairs of Europe, more momentous than any which have arrived since the wars of the first Emperor. Among the lower classes the war feeling is stimulated by *La Presse* and *Le Siecle*, and is daily growing still more intense.

The latest correspondence of the *Times* says that extraordinary energy is still the order of the day. There are reports that it is on the cards to put the attitude of England that war is really dependent, and there is also a report that Count de Persigny is about to go to England to assume more as ambassador. His re-appointment would be regarded as a sign of peace.

ITALY.—A letter in the *Opinione* of Turin states that the Grand Duke of Tuscany has refused to accede to Austria's request regarding the exchange of Tuscan for Austrian troops.

The *Times'* correspondence confirms the report of a note having been addressed by the British Government to the Cabinet of Sardinia, couched in very earnest terms, strongly deprecating the war policy.

XXXVth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—SENATE—Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Pyne, a Catholic priest.

Not a Senator was in his seat at the opening hour, but one, who retired into the lobby during the prayer. Vice President Breckinridge stepped within the bar, and remarked that he could not call the vacant desks to come to order, so he would await the arrival of Senators. At half o'clock, the Senators had dropped in, and the journal was read.

The Vice President presented Mr. Wright's report on the Indian war in Oregon and Washington.

The House bill modifying the pay of army officers was taken up, discussed at length chiefly by Pugh and Davis, and finally passed with a slight amendment.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill regulating the mileage of members of Congress, which was read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Crittenden then took the floor on the Cuba question.

HOUSE.—Mr. Grover, of Oregon, was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. George Taylor reported a preamble setting forth that John Cassin, of Philadelphia, having been duly summoned, has refused to appear and give testimony before the Select Committee to investigate the acts of Mr. Seaman, late superintendent of Public Printing, consisting with a resolution that the Speaker be directed to issue his warrant to the sergeant at arms to arrest the said Cassin and bring him forthwith before the bar of the House to answer for contempt of his authority. The resolution was passed.

Mr. Crawford, of Ga., asked, but failed to obtain, a vote suspending a bill to repeal all laws passed since the 1st of July, 1856, which increase the salaries to be paid in conformity to the laws previous to that time; the act now proposed to be continued in force until the annual receipt from the duties received under the law of March 3d, 1857, shall be equal to the amount annually appropriated by Congress and its usages.

Mr. Dowdell, of Alabama, ineffectually sought to introduce a bill relating to repeal of